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THE Wool SITUATION

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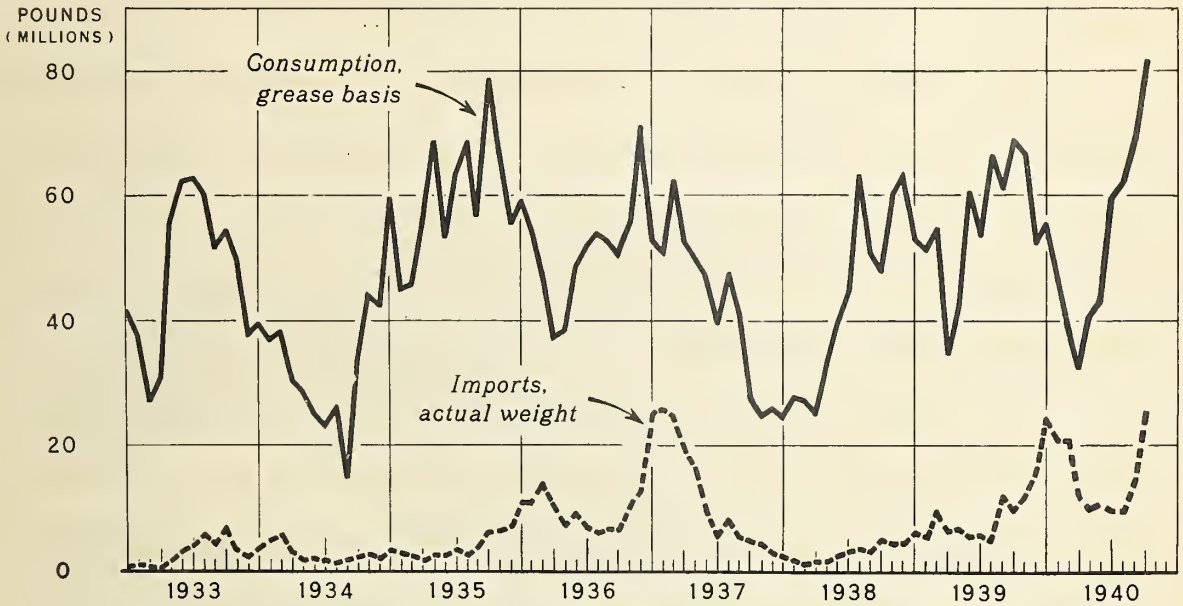
WOOL APPAREL: MILL CONSUMPTION AND IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1933-40



CONSUMPTION, ESTIMATES OF NEW YORK WOOL TOP EXCHANGE SERVICE
IMPORTS, BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 32651 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

DOMESTIC MILL CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL WOOL HAS INCREASED RAPIDLY SINCE MAY, REFLECTING LARGE ARMY CONTRACTS FOR WOOL GOODS. CONSUMPTION IN OCTOBER WAS AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL SINCE 1918, AND IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE AT A RELATIVELY HIGH LEVEL IN THE NEXT SEVERAL MONTHS. IMPORTS OF APPAREL WOOL FOR THE CURRENT WOOL SEASON (TO APRIL 1, 1941) ARE LIKELY TO BE LARGER THAN FOR ANY RECENT YEAR.

THE WOOL SITUATION

Summary

Under the stimulus of large orders for Army materials, domestic mill consumption of apparel wool has reached the highest level since 1918 and is likely to continue at a high level into 1941. The high rate of consumption in prospect will tend to support prices of domestic wools. But with imports entering the United States in relatively large quantities, prices of domestic wools in the next several months will be influenced to a considerable extent also by the prices paid for imported wools.

United States imports of apparel wool for consumption totaled 158.5 million pounds in the first 10 months of this year. The January-October imports were larger than those for the same months of any recent year. Imports of apparel wool in October, amounting to 25.6 million pounds, were the largest monthly total since early 1937.

Mill consumption of apparel wool in the United States in October continued the improvement which began in May. Consumption was 15 percent larger than a year earlier, and the monthly total was the largest since June 1918. Consumption on a scoured basis in the first 10 months of this year was about the same as in the corresponding period last year.

On November 20 bids were invited for substantially all wool goods to be purchased by the Army during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941. It is roughly estimated that the new orders will require 30 to 40 million pounds of grease wool. Total wool fabrics ordered for the Army from June 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941 probably will require about 200 million pounds of wool, greasy shorn basis, chiefly fine domestic wools.

Production of wool in the five principal producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere in 1940-41 is estimated to be about 4 percent smaller than in 1939-40, but about 5 percent larger than the average for the 5 years 1934-38. Most of the apparel wool entering international trade is produced in these countries. The decline this year is chiefly in Australia, where almost half of the Southern Hemisphere clip is produced. The carry-over of wool into the current season in the Southern Hemisphere was somewhat larger than that of a year earlier.

-- December 11, 1940

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Prices firm at Boston in November

November sales of domestic wools at Boston were relatively small. Prices remained quite firm. The greater part of the wool sold at Boston in November was South American wool, principally fine and 1/2 blood grades. Prices of such wools advanced moderately in the early part of the month. The Boston office of the Agricultural Marketing Service reports that South American wools received the greater part of the demand in November largely because they comprised the bulk of the immediately available supply of fine and 1/2 blood grades at Boston. Offerings of fine and 1/2 blood domestic wools were very light and many of the wools on hand were held at prices considerably above prices users were willing to pay.

Boston quotations on graded fine combing (staple) territory wools averaged $1.08 a pound throughout November, and prices of combing 3/8 blood territory wool averaged 88.5 cents a pound. Country packed lots of 3/8 and 1/4 blood bright fleece wools sold at 43-45 cents a pound at the end of November, compared with 45-46 cents a month earlier. Prices of domestic wool at Boston at the end of November were higher than a year earlier.

The United States average price of wool received by farmers was 31.5 cents a pound on November 15 compared with 29.9 cents on October 15 and 27.6 cents on November 15, 1939.

Imports up sharply in October

Imports of apparel wool for consumption 1/ totaled 25.6 million pounds in October compared with 15.2 million pounds in September and 9.4 million pounds in October 1939. Imports in the first 10 months of this year, totaling

1/ Wool entered for immediate consumption plus wool withdrawn from bonded warehouses for consumption.

158.5 million pounds, were larger than in any recent year. Imports from January through October last year totaled 70 million pounds. Imports of carpet wool for consumption increased slightly in October but were smaller than in October 1939. Imports of carpet wool in the first 10 months of this year totaled 109 million pounds compared with 124 million pounds in the same months last year and a 5-year (1934-38) average for those months of 106 million pounds.

Wools grading finer than 56s continued in October to form the greater part of the apparel wool imports. Imports of such grades in the first 10 months of this year were more than three times as large as in the same months of last year, and imports of wools grading 44s to 56s were more than twice as large, but imports of wools grading 36s to 44s inclusive were smaller than in the same months last year.

Apparel wool: Imports for consumption by grades, United States, January-October 1939-40 and October 1940

Grades	Actual weight 1/		
	Jan.-Oct.		Oct.
	1939	1940	1940
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Finer than 56s	30,327	102,659	17,155
46s-56s	13,644	32,146	5,146
40-44s	5,965	5,136	517
Not finer than 40s	20,493	18,575	2,780
Total apparel	70,429	158,516	25,598

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
1/ Weight of greasy scoured and skin wool added together.

October mill consumption highest since 1918

The weekly average mill consumption of apparel wool in October was 7,848,000 pounds, scoured basis. The October consumption was 15 percent larger than a year earlier and the monthly total was the largest since June 1918. Mill consumption of apparel wool has more than doubled since April - the low point of this year. Consumption from January through October of this year was equivalent to 498 million pounds greasy shorn and pulled. In the same months of last year consumption on a grease basis totaled 525 million pounds. Consumption of carpet wool increased in October and exceeded that of the corresponding month a year earlier for the first time since May.

Unfilled orders for wool goods relatively large as result of Army orders

Unfilled orders for woven cloth reported by mills on September 28 were only slightly larger than a year earlier but were almost twice as large as orders held at the end of September 1938, according to statistics published by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Unfilled orders were

relatively high at the end of September last year, as a result of the heavy buying which followed the outbreak of the European war. Orders declined during the final quarter of 1939 and first quarter of 1940.

A considerable part of the unfilled orders for men's wear material reported at the end of September consisted of Army contracts. Orders for men's wear material for civilian use were much smaller than a year earlier, but orders for women's wear were slightly larger than at the end of September last year. With additional Army contracts for about 16 million yards of wool serge and shirting placed in October and with an increase in orders for civilian wear reported by commercial sources, it is likely that unfilled orders for men's wear at the end of October exceeded 50 million yards.

Unfilled orders for woven cloth reported by 119 mills beginning of each quarter, 1938-40 1/

Quarter beginning	Men's wear		Women's wear	Auto cloths 2/	Total
	Government	Other			
	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards
1938					
Jan.	3,944	10,924	6,043	2,055	22,966
Apr.	2,293	6,293	4,139	1,894	14,619
July	995	13,286	8,041	1,315	23,637
Oct.	785	13,777	6,541	1,968	23,071
1939					
Jan.	844	24,456	8,951	1,782	36,033
Apr.	565	22,905	5,252	834	29,556
July	661	19,913	11,526	1,824	33,924
Oct.	635	31,887	9,260	3,244	45,026
1940					
Jan.	1,376	23,438	9,204	2,005	36,023
Apr.	748	21,297	4,429	1,136	27,610
July	9,436	17,564	12,933	3,064	42,997
Oct. 3/	12,806	19,200	10,919	2,927	45,852

Compiled from Monthly Statistics of Wool Manufacture, published by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Statistics are for cloth containing by weight over 25 percent of yarns spun on the woolen and worsted system. Cloth less than 50 inches wide reported in equivalent 54-inch yardage.

1/ Reports are for specified dates, near the beginning of each quarter.
2/ Excludes cloth with pile or jacquard design.
3/ September 28.

United States principal buyer in Argentine market in November

United States buyers continued to purchase relatively large quantities of wool in Argentina in November. Demand was particularly strong for fine wools. Prices advanced on wool of all grades in the early part of November, but prices of coarse crossbred wools declined slightly in the latter part of

the month. The Swedish Government Purchasing Board contracted for fine and medium crossbred wools in November for shipment via Vladivostok, and Japan purchased small quantities of inferior coarse crossbred wools. Arrivals of new clip wools were more liberal in November.

Shipping companies reported heavy bookings for shipment of wool to the United States in December and January. Exports of wool in October by countries of destination were reported as follows: United States 17,549,000 pounds, Japan 137,000 pounds, Mexico 24,000 pounds, Brazil and Chile 15,000 pounds, a total of 17,725,000 pounds. Exports in October 1939 totaled 14,956,000 pounds and were shipped chiefly to the United States.

Prices firm in Uruguay, clip moving rapidly out of first hands

Sales of wool in Uruguay were large in October and the early part of November, and prices advanced moderately. In the latter part of November activity was curtailed, probably as a result of a shortage of shipping space to the United States. Prices remained firm through November. Commercial sources estimated in late November that about 50 million pounds had already been sold in the current season, of which about 40 million pounds were for United States account.

Exports from Uruguay in October by countries of destination were as follows: United States 8,797,000 pounds, Japan 325,000 pounds, Mexico 116,000 pounds, and Greece 63,000 pounds, a total of 9,301,000 pounds. In October 1939 exports totaled 4,488,000 pounds, and were shipped chiefly to the United States.

OUTLOOK

BACKGROUND.- Mill consumption of apparel wool in the United States declined sharply from October 1939 through April 1940, and wool prices declined in the first half of 1940. Since May, wool consumption has increased rapidly, reflecting in part the manufacture of materials for large Army contracts. This increase in consumption has been accompanied in recent months by an increase in domestic wool prices.

United States imports of apparel wool were relatively large in the latter part of 1939 and in 1940, but stocks in this country remained smaller than the average stocks of recent years.

As the wool outlook has not changed materially in the past month, the following important points have been summarized from the November issue of The Wool Situation:

(1) Mill consumption of apparel wool during the remainder of the current wool season (to April 1, 1941) will be considerably greater than in the corresponding period a year earlier. This increase in consumption will reflect chiefly the large Army contracts for wool goods awarded in recent months.

(2) The increase in mill consumption will be accompanied by a large increase in imports during the coming winter and spring. Because of the large use of fine wools in Army materials, United States import requirements in the next several months will be for relatively large quantities of fine wools.

(3) For the calendar year 1941 domestic mill consumption of wool probably will be larger than it was in 1940. The increase is expected to result in part from a greater consumption of wool for civilian purposes in 1941, but consumption for Army requirements will be relatively large. The high level of mill consumption in prospect for next year will be an important supporting factor to prices of wool from the 1941 clip in the United States.

Army announces wool purchases planned for remainder of 1940-41 season

On November 20 bids were invited by the Quartermaster Depot at Philadelphia for substantially all wool goods to be purchased by the Army and Civilian Conservation Corps during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941. The announcement of the total requirements made by the Office of the Coordinator of National Defense Purchases is expected to permit manufacturers of wool goods to make necessary arrangements to take care of Government and civilian needs for the next several months with assurance that no further large orders are planned during that time.

The terms of this offering require no deliveries before March and will permit manufacturers to spread deliveries at the rate of 20 or 25 percent monthly until about August 1, 1941. This delivery schedule is expected to permit the use, to some extent, of wool from the new domestic clip.

Wool required for Army orders large in current season

The invitations issued on November 20 covered bids for 5,750,000 yards of serge, 90,000 yards of 18 ounce elastique, 2,100,000 yards of flannel shirting and 2 million yards of overcoating for Army use, and 2,225,000 yards of suiting and 1,100,000 yards of overcoating for the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is roughly estimated that these contracts will require 30 to 40 million pounds of grease wool, depending upon the proportion of foreign and domestic wools specified. This estimate does not include reworked wools which may be used in overcoat materials. The requirement that orders be filled entirely with domestic wools has been relaxed and the Army may now purchase materials made of foreign as well as domestic wool.

Orders placed by the Army from June through October were estimated to require 160 to 170 million pounds of wool, greasy shorn basis. Hence, requirements for Army fabrics through June 30, 1941 will total about 200 million pounds, greasy shorn basis, chiefly fine domestic wools.

Annual wool goods requirements of the Army under the National Defense Program as now constituted are likely to be smaller in the next few years than in the current year, according to the Coordinator of National Defense Purchases. In the present situation it was necessary to provide complete

initial equipment as well as subsistence and reserve stocks for the entire Army in training. In the future it will be necessary to provide only for replacement of articles as they wear out.

Decline in Southern Hemisphere wool production indicated; carry-over larger

Production of wool in the five principal producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere in the 1940-41 season probably will be about 4 percent smaller than in the 1939-40 season but about 5 percent larger than the average for the 5 years 1934-38, according to preliminary estimates. Total production in the five countries, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina, and Uruguay in the current season is estimated at 2,124 million pounds compared with 2,223 million pounds last year. Most of the apparel wool entering international trade is produced in these countries.

The decline in production in the 1940-41 season is chiefly in Australia, where almost half of the Southern Hemisphere wool clip is produced. Production in Australia is expected to be 10 percent smaller than the record clip of 1,130 million pounds produced last season. An increase in production is indicated for South Africa and New Zealand. The wool clip of these three British Empire countries will be purchased by the British Government, and sales to neutral countries are under control of the British Empire Wool Control.

Production of wool in Argentina and Uruguay in 1940-41 is estimated at 519 million pounds. This is 3 percent smaller than the 1939-40 production but is 6 percent larger than the average for the 5 years 1934-38.

The carry-over of wool into the 1940-41 season in the Southern Hemisphere was somewhat larger than in the previous season. Some of the wool remaining in Argentina and Uruguay at the close of the season had been contracted for by European countries and was still awaiting shipment. All stocks in Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa will be purchased by the British Wool Control, according to present arrangements, but wool from Australia and the Union of South Africa will be made available to United States purchasers.

Wool production in principal Southern Hemisphere producing countries, 1935-40

Country	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40 1/	1940-41 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Argentina 2/	365.0	374.0	366.0	399.0	403.0	397.0
Uruguay 3/	112.6	116.2	116.3	125.4	133.9	4/122.0
Total 2 countries	477.6	490.2	482.3	524.4	536.9	519.0
Brazil	37.5	37.5	39.7	5/ 40.5		
Peru 6/	10.1	12.3	12.5	10.3	11.3	
Chile	7/ 35.2	7/ 35.7	7/ 33.0	6/ 35.0		
Other South America	(20.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)		
Total South America	580.4	595.7	587.5	630.2		
Australia	971.1	982.8	1,023.4	985.0	8/1,130.0	9/1,020.0
South Africa	238.0	264.0	233.0	248.0	246.2	270.5
New Zealand	304.3	302.9	296.8	327.7	310.0	5/ 315.0
Total 3 British Empire countries	1,513.4	1,549.7	1,553.2	1,560.7	1,686.2	1,605.5

Compiled from official sources except as otherwise noted. Estimates for Australia and New Zealand include wool exported on skins. 1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimates of the Buenos Aires Branch of the First National Bank of Boston. Based on exports, domestic consumption, and carry-over. 3/ Estimates of Camara Mercantil, Montevideo. Based on exports, domestic consumption, and stocks. 4/ Commercial estimate cabled from American Legation at Montevideo. 5/ Estimate based on sheep numbers. 6/ Estimates based on exports. 7/ Imperial Economic Committee. 8/ Estimate based on carry-over, private sales, and appraisals. 9/ Decline of 10 percent from 1939-40 (unofficial).

Wool carry-over in principal Southern Hemisphere producing countries, 1935-40

Year	Australia June 30 1/	Union of South Africa June 30 2/			New Zealand June 30 3/	Argentina September 30 4/	Uruguay September 30 5/
		Sold	Unsold	Total			
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1935	27	4	4	8	85	13	11
1936	22	13	7	20	41	18	11
1937	14	13	4	17	29	24	3
1938	71	13	8	21	43	40	21
1939	34	14	5	19	37	53	9
1940	6/	49	2	51	43	84	7/ 20

1/ Estimates of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers. 2/ Stocks at ports. Official. 3/ Official. 4/ Estimates of Buenos Aires Branch First National Bank of Boston. 5/ Estimates of Camara Mercantil, Montevideo. 6/ Not available. 7/ Commercial estimate.

Apparel wool: Monthly consumption and imports, United States, 1933-40

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mill consumption, grease basis 1/											
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1933	41,021	37,758	27,037	30,999	55,938	62,231	62,697	60,133	51,976	54,540	49,878	37,992
1934	39,596	37,093	38,231	30,494	28,901	25,032	23,030	25,908	14,928	33,497	44,307	42,437
1935	59,575	45,199	45,956	56,641	68,577	53,888	63,107	68,640	57,107	78,536	66,608	55,788
1936	59,230	54,744	47,102	37,435	38,644	48,778	51,929	54,033	52,905	50,723	55,927	71,066
1937	52,928	50,922	62,037	52,684	49,972	47,325	39,898	47,725	41,380	27,041	24,792	26,064
1938	24,578	27,804	27,296	25,250	33,277	39,820	45,259	63,153	50,653	48,027	60,056	63,413
1939	53,024	51,512	54,933	34,980	52,619	60,372	53,760	66,189	61,135	68,944	66,752	52,315
1940	55,218	46,141	37,632	32,256	40,728	42,940	59,910	62,493	69,111	82,450		
	Imports for consumption, actual weight 2/											
1933	488	491	432	295	1,228	2,976	3,867	5,565	4,178	6,609	3,057	1,882
1934	3,279	4,532	5,404	2,934	1,405	1,735	1,351	941	1,335	1,958	2,549	1,835
1935	3,080	2,640	2,077	1,516	2,317	2,317	3,035	2,244	3,635	5,926	6,246	6,950
1936	11,000	10,933	13,675	10,068	7,048	9,062	6,895	6,062	6,522	6,406	10,376	12,661
1937	25,120	25,681	24,849	19,442	16,019	9,479	5,448	8,016	5,078	4,461	3,802	2,780
1938	2,068	1,462	829	1,000	1,169	2,043	2,911	3,202	2,837	4,777	4,140	4,371
1939	6,099	5,236	9,316	6,304	6,536	5,311	5,596	4,610	12,041	9,380	11,874	15,891
1940	24,266	20,791	20,733	12,038	9,658	10,555	9,818	9,864	15,194	25,598		

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Compiled from New York Wool Top Exchange. In these estimates, pulled wool has been converted to a greasy shorn basis.

2/ Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Greasy, scoured, and skin wool added together. Figures for 1933 do not include "wools not finer than 40s".

Prices of wool per pound in specified markets and prices of textile raw materials in the United States, selected periods, 1938-40

Market and description	Average 1938	Average 1939	1939 Oct.	1939 Nov.	1940 Sept.	1940 Oct.	1940 Nov.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
United States:							
Boston market -							
Territory, scoured basis -							
64s, 70s, 80s (fine) staple	70.4	82.7	109.5	105.4	92.4	104.5	108.5
56s (3/8 blood) combing	58.9	69.3	94.1	87.9	78.5	87.2	88.5
46s (low 1/4 blood)	52.4	62.6	87.5	81.7	76.0	78.5	79.5
Bright fleece, greasy -							
64s, 70s, 80s (fine) delaine	29.0	32.9	43.0	40.6	36.0	42.1	45.0
56s (3/8 blood) combing	29.5	36.2	48.8	47.0	41.2	45.0	46.4
46s (low 1/4 blood)	28.3	35.5	49.0	46.6	41.2	43.6	44.5
Foreign wool - in bond at Boston 1/ -							
Sydney - scoured basis							
64s, 70s, combing	54.8	58.6	79.2	76.3	63.5	63.5	65.2
Cape - scoured basis							
12 months, combing	53.6	53.7	73.8	60.1	61.6	63.5	63.5
Montevideo - grease basis							
Merinos (60-64s)	22.4	26.1	36.5	35.5	26.8	32.5	33.5
1s (56s)	26.1	28.3	38.5	37.5	28.8	31.5	32.5
Prices received by farmers, grease basis, 15th of month	19.2	22.3	28.7	27.6	28.0	29.9	31.5
Textile fibers:							
Wool, territory fine staple 2/	70.4	82.7	109.5	105.4	92.4	104.5	108.5
Cotton, 15/16" Middling 3/	8.95	9.30	9.03	9.41	9.48	9.38	9.66
Silk, Japanese 4/	170.6	271.8	327.1	339.4	256.1	269.8	258.5
Rayon yarn, 150 denier 5/	52.2	51.5	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0
Rayon staple fiber 6/							
Viscose 1-1/2 denier			25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Acetate 5 denier			46.0	46.0	43.0	43.0	43.0

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service except as otherwise noted.

1/ Before payment of duty. Compiled from the Boston Commercial Bulletin.
2/ Scoured basis, Boston market.
3/ Average at 10 markets. New series, 15/16" in place of 7/8" previously quoted.
4/ White, 13-15 denier, at New York, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
5/ Domestic yarn, first quality, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
6/ F.o.b. producing plants, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

United States: Wool imports, consumption and machinery activity, selected periods, 1938-40

Item	Year 1938	Year 1939	Jan.-Oct. 1939	Jan.-Oct. 1940	Oct. 1939	Sept. 1940	Oct. 1940
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports for consumption, actual weight 1/:							
Apparel	30,811	93,194	70,429	158,516	9,330	15,194	25,598
Finer than 40s	18,443	74,612	49,936	139,941	7,778	13,319	22,818
Not finer than 40s	12,369	23,582	20,493	18,575	1,602	1,875	2,780
Carpet, including camels hair	71,908	144,874	124,433	108,751	10,266	6,423	8,147
Mill consumption 2/:							
Grease basis 3/ -							
Apparel	474,527	630,150	525,414	498,325	74,215	61,644	84,618
Carpet	92,736	148,513	124,187	111,180	16,346	11,503	16,329
Scoured basis -							
Aggregate -							
Apparel	219,565	293,083	244,269	242,188	33,984	28,609	39,240
Carpet	64,945	103,421	86,518	79,527	11,274	7,941	11,387
Weekly average -							
Apparel	4,143	5,636	5,552	5,504	6,797	7,152	7,848
Carpet	1,225	1,989	1,966	1,807	2,255	1,985	2,277
	Weekly average in hours						
Machinery activity 2/:							
Hours operated per machine in place -							
Worsted combs	39.8	51.8	51.0	51.7	64.5	62.6	72.5
Worsted spindles	26.9	39.6	38.7	35.2	50.9	43.1	51.0
Woolen spindles	30.6	39.8	39.1	41.0	45.7	49.6	52.0
Woolen and worsted looms -							
Broad	28.1	40.7	39.4	36.2	42.0	42.3	45.9
Narrow	10.5	13.2	12.4	13.3	18.6	12.7	16.5
Carpet and rug looms -							
Broad	23.4	37.4	36.5	37.0	44.1	37.5	44.6
Narrow	15.9	22.7	22.6	21.3	26.3	23.2	25.7

Import figures from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Consumption and machinery activity from the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Weight of greasy, scoured, and skin wool added together.

2/ Figures for September based on 4 weeks, October on 5 weeks, January-October on 44 weeks. 1938 figures for 53 weeks ended December 31. No adjustments made for holidays.

3/ Total of shorn and pulled wool. Pulled wool, grease basis, is in condition received from pulleries and is mostly washed.